The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXIII. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1900. NO. 5.

Old Subscribers to the "Centre Reporter": Do you want the "Centre Reporter" for One Dollar a year? You can have it at that price if it is paid before 1901.

Watch Your Interests, Farmers.

What United States Senator Penrose calls "a d—d fake" is of serious concern to the developing dairy interests of Centre county.

The Grout bill, taxing colored oleomargarine ten cents a pound, has been passed by the House, but it is predicted that it will not pass the Senate. Opponents of the bill in the House dodged the main point and argued that oleo was a wholesome article of food and that there was no fraud in coloring it. A member from Mississippi based his opposition upon solicitude for the cotton producers of the South, who sell cottonseed oil to the manufacturers of oleo.

Mr. Grout and his supporters showed conclusively that most of the 104,000,000 pounds of oleo made during the last year was sold fraudulently as butter, and that the sole purpose of the makers in coloring the slaughter-house "advanced produce of the farm" is to deceive purchasers and promote a swindle on the public. Their arguments and their array of facts were unanswerable.

The purpose of the Grout bill is not to prevent the sale of oleo as oleo, nor does it prevent any one who considers oleo a wholesome food from buying and eating as much of it as he wants. It merely removes the the chief incentive to fraud by cutting down the enormous profit of the swindling dealers. It is designed to protect those who want butter when they call for and pay for butter, and it imposes no hardship upon any body who prefers oleo.

It is alleged by the friends of oleo—oleo and furtive—that the the House passed the bill because of pressure exerted by farmers' organizations upon members. That probably is true, and moreover it is as it should be. The farmers are right in exerting all the pressure they can bring to bear to induce Congress to give them protection from dishonest competition. If they refrained from using the power of persuasion that comes from organization and the menace of a solid vote, and relied upon the natural propensity of Congress to legislate wisely and justly, they would probably get nothing but indifference to their interests during the sessions and promises during the campaigns.

If the Grout bill fails to pass the Senate it will be because the Oleo Trust and its predatory allies have more influence than the people in that body. The farmer vote is only a remote and indirect menace to a legislator who is not elected by the people, while the friendship of the trusts may be a very substantial benefit to him.

How will Senator Penrose vote on the Grout bill? It is not to be expected that he will work for its passage by the Senate, since the interests hostile to the measure are very rich and powerful, but how will he vote?

Mr. Penrose is known to be out of sympathy with the farmers of his State in their efforts to protect themselves against swindling competition. Their agitation for the enforcement of the laws against the fraudulent sale of oleomargarine he sneered at as "a d—d fake" last summer. Since then he has not been heard from on the subject, and it is to be presumed that he has not come to an opinion that would be less agreeable to the Oleo Trust.

But what Mr. Penrose says and how Mr. Penrose will vote are two different matters. He will be a candidate for reelection two years hence.

The farmers of this State ought to take united action and convey to Senator Penrose their conviction that in supporting the Grout bill he will be doing only his duty by them and the rest of the State which he represents. A few thousand individual letters from farmers to the Senator pointing this out would, as a preliminary to move formal action, do no harm to the anti-oleo cause.

FROM MISSOURI.

E. S. GARVER EULOGIZES AN OLD FRIEND.

The Prominence of a Former Potter Township Young Man.

EDITOR REPORTER: I notice in your issue of November 29th an account of the death of Mr. John Young, which occurred in your community recently. Reading the notice called my mind back to the memories of long ago when I was a small boy. John Young was the first school teacher to instruct me, and that was some forty odd years ago in the old stone school house that used to stand just across the road from where the Pine Stump school house now stands. He taught a term of what was then called a subscription school. I was then not more than six years of age, but the incident of my going to school the first day is as fresh in my mind today as it was the morning I started. Father accompanied me to show the road and also to introduce me to the teacher. We passed down through the Gregg farm to the public road. I remember distinctly that the fence was so high I could not climb over it. Father soon found a convenient crack in the fence and it afforded me a passage way during the term.

When we arrived at the school house we were met by Mr. Young, who invited us in. As nearly as I can recall it now, father introduced me in about these words: "John, this is my boy Elias, and I want you to learn (old form) him all you can, and if he doesn't behave, lick him like a young hound." This kindly admonition, though given in Pennsylvania Dutch, impressed me with an awe that would do credit to the order of a king to one of his trembling subjects. Mr. Young had a stiff knee-joint and it made his walk somewhat awkward. I remember how his physical ailment filled my boyish heart with sympathy to such an extent that I inquired how he had met with such a misfortune. He told me it was due to white swelling. Ever since that time I have had a fear of that disease. My first day at school is vividly painted on memory's tablet. There were probably two dozen pupils present, among whom I can recall the Harkins and Dubbs boys, some of the Gingerichs and Sprows. Who can tell what has become of all the boys and girls who attended school at Pine Stump under the tutelage of John Young? They are scattered hither and yon, and no doubt many of them have joined the silent majority in that city not made with hands. The recollection of their association is a sacred memory to me and my mind often wanders back to the scenes of my childhood and boyhood days and they bring to me reminiscenses that are rich in thought and laden with hope that somehow and somewhere we may see and know each other again. Many incidents occurred during Mr. Young's term of school in the old and dingy stone building, within whose walls I obtained the rudimentary principles of a fairly good education. The house of itself looked like a fortress in the early history of our country. I cannot give the dimensions, but the walls were thick, the ceiling low, with a door in the east end and two windows each on the north and south sides. In those days acoustics and ventilation were unknown. When the small room with its big Centre Furnace stove grew so hot that the heads of the nails in the walls reached the melting stage the teacher threw the door wide open, and when icicles began to form on the "schoolmaster's" nose that dignitary thought it about time to close the door. Under these conditions it was no wonder that the boys and girls had bad colds through the winter term of school.

Here is an incident that occurred during Mr. Young's term. Some of the larger boys amused themselves by throwing stones straight up into space and then running away quickly so that the descending missile should not strike them. One of the boys failed to get out of the way and the stone struck him squarely on the head and felled him to the ground like an ox. We all thought the boy killed and the wail that went up was never equalled by a campmeeting in Potter's woods. Mr. Young came out and picked the boy up and carried him into the school house. After dashing some water into his face he revived. The teacher diagnosed the case and assured the boy he wasn't hurt. Coming from the teacher, whom we thought the incarnation of all wisdom, we felt assured the boy wasn't hurt and were all willing to swear to it. But that didn't prevent a knot raising on the boy's head about the size of the peaches we used to steal out of uncle George Durst's back yard while attending normal school in Centre Hall in 1872 and 1873. A. C. Ripka, J. C. Harper and a lot of other equally nice fellows may laugh at this, but they helped steal the peaches.

I started out to say something about my first teacher, John Young, but have digressed some. I have attained some little prominence in life and I date the starting point to the day when I first entered Pine Stump school house to take instructions from John Young. He was amply equipped to teach in those days. He was kind to the children and endeared himself to me in a way that his name will always be remembered and recalled with lasting pleasure.

E. S. GARVER,
Grant City, Mo.,
Dec. 4, 1900.

[Like many other young men, the writer of the above went west, twenty-seven years ago, when Greely's advice to young men was more vivid in their minds than it is today. He rose in prominence. Having some knowledge of the art preservative gained at the Reporter's type cases, when reaching Grant City he secured employment on the Worth County Times, and afterwards became its owner, and today edits that journal in a very able manner. Mr. Garver is an ardent supporter of the Democratic party and its principles, and for this he was rewarded by being four times elected to the legislature of Missouri. The fourth time, however, Mr. Garver resigned to accept the postmastership of Grant City during Cleveland's second administration. He also held an appointment under the State administration. His son, Henry, holds a position in the National Library at Washington at present.—Ed.]

$5,000 FIRE AT POE MILLS.

Ashland Company's Saw Mill, 250,000 Feet of Lumber and Three Houses Burned.

The Ashland Lumber Company's saw mill at Poe Mills was destroyed by fire Sunday morning about four o'clock. 250,000 feet of lumber was next consumed, as were also three dwellings belonging to the same firm.

The dwellings were occupied by Messrs. Samuel De Long, R. B. Maben and John Rankin, all of whom succeeded in removing their household effects to places of safety. The loss is estimated at $5,000. There was no insurance so far as is known by F. W. Confer, to whom the Reporter is indebted for the details of this paragraph.

A "Light" Subject but an Important One.

J. F. Rearick, of Spring Mills, agent for the Sober & Porter acetylene gas generator, was in town Friday evening of last week with one of their model machines and gave a demonstration to interested parties at Irwin's hardware store. The points claimed for this system are safety, cleanliness, superiority and all at a cost for maintaining below kerosene. The light stands distinctly in a class of its own, being bright as an electric arc light with none of the glare and unsteadiness so noticable in electricity, which feature alone commends it strongly to the vast army of light users.

Teachers' Institute.

Teachers' institute opens Monday, 9:30 a. m. The corps of instructors are of an unusually high class. The evening entertainments should be attended by all who possibly can do so.

Tuesday evening: Dr. H. R. Pattengill, Lancing, Mich., "Nancy Hanks and the Nineteenth Century."

Wednesday evening: Hon. Champ Clark, M. C., Missouri, "Picturesque Public Men."

Thursday evening: Mozart Symphony Club, New York.

Robinson Non-Suited.

Thomas Robinson was non-suited in the case brought by him against John Wanamaker for libel. Ex-State printer Robinson found objections to Mr. Wanamaker's criticism of that officer's action relative to charges made for printing the famous bird book.

Holiday Photos.

Smith makes them in all the latest up to date styles. The Passe-Tartout mounted photos make an elegant Christmas present. At Centre Hall every Friday. W. W. SMITH.

State Grange is in session at Lock Haven and is being largely attended.

2,158 DAIRY COWS

IN CENTRE COUNTY NOT ON FARMS.

Postmaster General Smith Says a Good Word for Rural Mail Delivery.

From the census report of Pennsylvania the following facts are gathered from the various census takers of Centre county. These figures show the number of domestic animals in barns and inclosures, other than those found on farms and ranges. In this class are included all domestic animals kept in towns and villages, all employed in manufacturing, lumbering and mining industries, and kindred enterprises.

	Centre Co.	Penna.
Number of enclosures reporting domestic cattle	2,998	168,475
All neat cattle	3,040	98,515
Calves under one year	383	9,181
Steers one and under 2 years	164	1,753
Steers 2 years and under 3 years	60	1,358
Steers 3 years and over	6	706
Bulls one year and over	19	855
Heifers one and under 2 years	222	5,342
Dairy cows two years and over	2,158	77,954
Other cows, 2 years and over	28	1,366
All horses	2,018	218,194
Colts under one year	28	869
Colts one and under 2 years	24	1,328
Colts 2 years and over	1,966	215,997
All mules	112	22,167
Mule colts under 1 year	1	50
Mule colts one and under 2 years	1	175
Mules two years and over	110	21,942
Asses	1	601
All sheep	318	6,060
Lambs under one year	106	2,847
Ewes one year and over	199	3,216
Rams and wethers	13	497
Swine	5,477	150,329
Goats	24	6,547

Comparative number or neat cattle and horses not on farms, in Pennsylvania, and United States:

	Cattle.	Horses.
Pennsylvania, 1900	98,575	218,194
" 1870	161,348	151,149
United States, 1900	1,466,973	2,833,877
" 1870	4,274,973	1,547,370

The report of domestic animals kept on farms is not yet completed.

POSTMASTER'S GENERAL'S REPORT.

Rural Free Delivery Highly Recommended by the Head of the Department.

The annual report of Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith under the date of November 30 was made public Monday.

The financial operations of the department for the last fiscal year are shown briefly in the following statement.

Ordinary postal revenue	$100,899,433.44
Receipts from money order business	1,455,145.85
Total receipts from all sources	$102,354,579.29
Total expenditures for the year	107,740,267.99
Excess of expenditures over receipts	$5,385,688.70

From this statement it will be observed that the revenues have now passed the hundred million mark; also, that while the expenditures were over six millions greater than for the previous fiscal year, the deficit for the year 1899-1900 was but $5,385,688, being $1,225,088 less than that of the previous year.

ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR.

Following is an estimate of the revenues and expenditures of the postal service, which has been transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Estimated revenue for 1901	$110,031,172.00
" " " 1902	116,633,042.00
Estimated expenditure for 1902	121,276,349.00
Deficiency for 1902, estimated	$4,634,307.00

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

Rural free delivery has now been sufficiently tried to measure its effects. The immediate and direct results are clearly apparent. It stimulates social and business correspondence and so swells the postal receipts. Its introduction is invariably followed by a large increase in the circulation of the press and of periodical literature.

With all the results clearly indicated by the experiment as thus far tried, rural free delivery is plainly here to stay.

By the end of the current fiscal year we shall reach one-sixth of the 21,000,000 to be served. What has already been substantially accomplished is certainly capable of sixfold expansion.

COST OF THE SERVICE.

The net result of the extension of rural free delivery to 1,000,000 square miles, or all the eligible portion of the country, stands thus.

Estimated gross cost		$20,555,600
Deduct estimated savings from discontinuance on fourth-class offices of	$2,759,400	
Deduct estimated savings from discontinuance of star routes	2,500,000	
Deduct increased receipts	1,513,976	
		6,773,376
Net actual cost of rural free delivery		$13,782,224

It thus appears that rural free delivery can be extended practically over the whole country at an annual cost of less than $14,000,000. As the appropriation for the current fiscal year for this purpose is $1,750,000, an additional outlay of $12,000,000, unless unforeseen demands should come, would substantially take the mail every day to every door in the land.

DEATHS THROUGHOUT CENTRE.

Brief Sketches of Departed Friends, Who They Were and Where They Died.

JOHN MCNITT.

John McNitt, one mile west of Reedsville, died Sunday and was buried in the Presbyterian cemetery Wednesday. Deceased was the last surviving son of Alexander McNitt, a farmer by occupation. He leaves a wife and three sisters, widows, namely, Margaret, wife of Samuel Mitchell, Dry Valley; Martha, wife of John Mitchell, Dry Valley; Catharine, wife of Robert Cummins, Reedsville.

Ten children survive, namely: William, Homer and Arthur, living near Reedsville; Mrs. H. Foster Taylor, Mrs. Rush Gibony, Reedsville; Mrs. Janette Maxfield, Logansport, Ind.; Mrs. Dr. Wilson, Petersburg, Pa.; Misses Agnes, Sarah and Margaret, at home.

MRS. GRACE WEAVER.

Mrs. Grace Weaver, after suffering with cancer of the stomach for several months, died at the residence of her husband in Aaronsburg last Thursday night at about twelve o'clock, aged 73 years, 3 months and 21 days. A remarkable fact about this lady is that she raised three generations of children, all of whom are living. Funeral services were held in the Lutheran church, of which the deceased was a life-long member, on Monday morning at ten o'clock, and were conducted by her pastor, Rev. Gearhart, assisted by Rev. Brown, of the Reformed church, after which interment was made in the Lutheran cemetery.

Deaths in Nearby Counties.

In Yeagertown, Jacob T. Smith, aged sixty years.

In Lock Haven, Frank Hahn, aged sixty-eight years.

Clinton—In Mackeyville, Mrs. Perry Krape, aged forty-six years.

Mifflin—In Altoona, Miss Mary A. Riden, formerly of Lewistown, aged seventy-four years.

At the residence of W. H. Ebaugh, in Philadelphia, Wm. S. Stevens, aged seventy-seven years.

Union—At Lewisburg, Pascal L. Clingan, aged seventy-one years. He was a justice of the peace for ten years.

Joseph Owens, of Lawrence township, an aged and respected citizen of the county. He held many offices in the township.

Clearfield—James A. Campbell at McGee's Mills, Dec. 2nd, aged eighty-seven years, one of the pioneer school teachers of that county. For twenty-five years past he was justice of the peace.

HORSES WANTED.

An Opportunity for Penns Valley Farmers to Sell their Surplus Horse Stock.

M. Fox & Sons, of Baltimore, place an advertisement in this issue of the Reporter asking those who have horses for sale to bring them to the Centre Hall hotel, Wednesday and Thursday, December 19 and 20. This is an opportunity for farmers and others to sell their surplus horse stock at a time when horses are little needed, and a winter's feed can be saved.

Bringing this stock to a central point may seem, and really is, a departure from an old custom that the horse "buyer must come to my stable if he wants to buy," but this custom is not new in other localities, and is likely to become a fixed custom here. Mr. Fox already purchased several car loads of horses in this valley, and it is his intention to come here regularly if horse owners and horse breeders are willing to bring the stock to a central point (Centre Hall) for inspection.

Boalsburg

Wm. Baumgardner has shipped his third car load of staves from his mill a short distance west of town.

Wm. Brouse has commenced digging the foundation for his new house opposite the old hotel at the west end of town.

Supervisor Hettinger began work on the new road a short distance west of town around the old Boal barn, north of the old road.

Mrs. Wm. Fortney arrived from the west on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Coxey, and other relatives and friends.

George Hosterman is having an entertainment in the Shingletown school house Friday evening; proceeds to buy a new dictionary.

Rev. J. M. Warden, who is now holding evangelistic services at Pine Grove Mills, will conduct similar services in the Presbyterian church at this place next week.

The public schools will close Friday and reopen on the 26th of Dec.

Mr. and Mrs. Gobeen, Mrs. Wm. A. Woods and daughter Miss Rose, attended Rev. Warden's services at Pine Grove Mills Saturday evening.

The most effective little liver pills made are De Witt's Little Early Risers. They never gripe. J. D. Murray.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

There is a famine of pennies throughout the land.

Butter, eggs and lard are up in price. Consult the market reports.

Read the advertisement of Ed. F. Foreman relative to slate roofing.

Pensions granted: Abednego Stine, of Loveville, $8.00; William Alter, Millheim, $6.00.

The public schools will be closed next week, the teachers being in attendance at Institute.

During the rise of the Juniata river over one hundred muskrats were killed in one day at McVeytown.

Joseph Joy, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Slick, of near Spring Mills, is seriously ill with gastric and kidney trouble.

A "Missionary rally" will be held in the Sprucetown Methodist church Sunday at 10 a. m., for which an interesting program has been prepared.

A steam chime whistle has been placed in position at the Lock Haven paper mill which it is claimed can be heard for a distance of fifteen miles.

Mrs. Nancy Clark, widow of Dr. Henry Clark, and sister of the late Ex-Gov. A. G. Curtin, was instantly killed by a train at Torresdale Tuesday.

Heavy weight hogs reported from Millheim: Wm. Kreamer, 585 and 539 pounds; these hogs were only fourteen months old. George Sechrist 525 lbs. H. E. Duck, 502 lbs.

Tyrone is unable to accept the $50,000 offer of Carnegie for a public library, on account of the borough not being able to support it annually with $3,000 for its maintenance.

On Thanksgiving morning, Harvey Fulger, a young hunter aged thirteen, of Zion shot and killed a wild turkey on top of Nittany Mountain, weighing eighteen pounds.

Miss Lizzie Keller, daughter of P. F. Keller, of this place, has been ill for some time. Pleurisy and an affection of the lungs are what have been diagnosed as her ailments.

A large number of people from all parts of Penns Valley, Bellefonte and other sections of the county, will attend the banquet in Grange Arcadia Friday evening, Dec. 21, given by the members of Old Fort Masonic Lodge.

The annual report of Dr. Schaeffer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, shows that over 1,500,000 pupils were in attendance at the schools of the State. The total receipts for school and building purposes were $24,916,668.69, and the expenditures were $21,476,994.90.

A wagon load of hay standing in front of Hugg's New Swan hotel in Philipsburg was set on fire the other night after twelve o'clock and created quite an excitement. The hay was entirely consumed, and the wagon badly damaged.

Edward C. Nearhood Monday moved to Bellefonte. He is a good all 'round fellow, having come here from Rebersburg and for several years clerked for the firm of Messrs. Wolf & Crawford, general merchants. He is at present with the hardware firm of Potter & Hoy.

The Pennsylvania State College is connected with the world of late, a commercial 'phone having been placed in its office. Ten other 'phones were put in different parts of the borough of State College, at the same time, which makes a large number in use at that place.

The Millheim Journal gives a description of a seven ton safe purchased and placed in the Millheim bank. It is a Mosler-Corliss, constructed of solid metal, without joints or rivets. In order to put the safe into the building it was necessary to cut a large part of the building away. This will be replaced with French plate glass, and other improvements made.

Geo. W. Peck sent out cards to ask the newspapers whether they think "Peck's Bad Boy Grown Up" would take with the people. Peck was Republican Governor of Wisconsin during 1891-2-3-4, and if he didn't learn enough devilment there to furnish topics for the rest of his life, he is slower than any one would take the real Peck's Bad Boy to be. Besides, he wouldn't need to draw on his imagination.

Lewistown, Williamsport and Altoona are the places that will receive most consideration in connection with the removal of the Central Pennsylvania College from New Berlin. The chances are probably in favor of Altoona as a special effort will be made there to secure it. The matter of moving the college will be disposed of at the meeting of the conference of the United Evangelical church in March next.

FOUNDERED IN LAKE ERIE.

Barge Charles Foster Carries Her Whole Crew to the Bottom.

TOWLINE BROKE BY HEAVY SEAS.

The Captain of the Steamer That Was Towing the Barge Says the Boat Was Overwhelmed So Quick That Not a Cry Could Be Heard From the Sinking Men--Impossible to Have Saved Them.

Erie, Pa. (Special).—In the midst of one of the most bitter gales that ever swept Lake Erie the iron ore barge S. H. Foster, in tow of the steamer Iron Duke, went to the bottom, 10 miles off Erie, and eight persons were drowned.

The S. H. Foster was one of the fleet of James Corrigan, of Cleveland, and for two months has been running from Duluth to Erie with iron ore. Her cargo consisted of 1500 tons of ore.

Captain Ashley, of the Iron Duke, made Erie in safety. In an interview he said:

"The Foster was in tow, about 600 feet astern. I was up all night, and there were three men on watch with me. The seas were rolling tremendously from the northwest and the gale carried with it a blinding snowstorm. We made the harbor light all right. When we turned for the harbor a sea much heavier than any other experienced struck us. I ran to the stern. Just as I got there the Foster plunged in an awful sea and dove down nose first.

"There was not a cry from a soul of the crew of eight she carried. Just as she pitched down I saw a man on her fore-castle with a lantern. The tow line parted when she went down. The storm was so heavy that I could not put about to hunt for any one. There would not have been a particle of use anyhow, because in those tremendous seas no one could have lived a minute, even if the water had not been icy cold. Had there been a cry for help I would have turned and risked any vessel, but it was no use. I had all I could do to make port in safety myself."

When asked for an opinion as to the cause of the sinking of the Foster, Captain Ashley said that he could not tell.

"Apparently everything was all right aboard her until she took that fatal dip. There had not been a single signal of distress from her up to that time."

There is from 80 to 100 feet of water where the wreck occurred, and there is little hope of ever being able to locate the place.

Burlington, N. J. (Special).—Joseph Martin and Cass Lippencott, of this city, attempted to row across the Delaware River during a gale, but just as they reached midstream the boat was swamped and Martin was drowned. Lippencott was rescued after a severe struggle in the icy water. Martin was 23 years of age, and leaves a wife and child. The young men had been warned against making the attempt to cross the rough water, but they laughed at the suggestion of danger.

REBELS ABANDON TOWNS.

No Serious Opposition to American Advance in Luzon--Death Sentences Approved.

Manila (By Cable).—While the captures of supplies and the occupation of new points are quite numerous, those involving actual fighting are comparatively few. Apparently the insurgents are falling back at all contested points, sacrificing their possessions in most cases and satisfied to save themselves.

A detachment of the Forty-seventh United States Volunteer Infantry from the island of Catanduanes, off the southeast coast of Luzon, relinquished an attempt to land near Pandan. On anchoring the Americans were fired upon by sixty riflemen, and, after a short engagement, they cut the anchor chain and sailed for Catanduanes, with two killed and two wounded. The names have not yet been received here.

Capt. Richard T. Ellis, of the Thirty-third Volunteer Infantry, captured in the mountains near Barbar a large quantity of Krag, Mauser and Remington ammunition, together with a signal outfit, a printing press, and other equipment. All of this was destroyed.

Thirty rifles and several hundred cartridges were secured at Victoria.

A detachment of the Fourth Infantry captured Maj. Garion and three officers of lower rank in the town of Pasay. Another detachment destroyed Gen. Ugtad's camp. The enemy had fled, but the Americans subsequently rounded up twenty-five insurgents.

General MacArthur has approved death sentences passed upon several additional persons convicted of murder, arson and pillage. In a few other instances he has commuted death sentences to imprisonment.

BIG BLAZE IN BALTIMORE.

$350,000 Worth of Property Was Destroyed--Blazed for Many Hours.

Baltimore, Md. (Special).—Pouring forth volumes of dense black smoke that blinded firemen and hindered them in their work, one of the largest fires that has occurred in Baltimore for years consumed the entire interior of Nos. 212 and 214 West Baltimore street, occupied by the Baltimore Bargain House. It is estimated that the damage will amount to nearly $350,000, which is covered almost entirely by insurance. The heaviest loss will fall upon the firm of Frank & Adler, which owned the building, valued at $60,000. It was insured for only $25,000. All other losses were fully covered by insurance.

In addition Grotjan, Lobe & Co., wholesale auctioneers, who occupy the adjoining building, 210 West Baltimore street, suffered a loss of about $50,000, due principally to smoke and water in their stock.

The Alleged Hazing of Booz.

Washington (Special).—The House Committee on Military Affairs referred the resolution in regard to the case of ex-Cadet Booz to the Secretary of War for such action as he deemed proper. Secretary Root replied to the committee that he had just received a report from Colonel Mills, superintendent of the Military Academy giving the result of an investigation of the case personally conducted by himself, and that he would forward a copy of the report to the committee for its information as soon as it could be prepared for transmission.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Rev. D. E. Stuart, the Baptist preacher of Wyoming, Pa., who was accused of causing the death of his wife by administering carbolic acid, was released in Wilkesbarre, Pa., no case having been made against him.

The demurrer of Oberlin M. Carter now serving in the Leavenworth Penitentiary for defrauding the government, has been refused by the federal courts, and he must serve out the remainder of his sentence.

The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern elected officers in Cincinnati, practically completing the plan of consolidation with the Baltimore and Ohio.

Rev. D. M. Hench, a United Brethren minister of Shippensburg, was debarred from preaching for saying the church was rotten to the core.

Prosecution of the Scranton (Pa.) councilmen for bribery was dropped on their agreeing to resign their seats.

There was an uprising of cadets at the University of Alabama and all military duties were disregarded.

Mary Deborah Biddle, who founded many benefactions, died at her home in Edgewood, Pa.

Former Congressman Eustace Gibson, of West Virginia, died at Clifton Forge Hospital.

Major Henry Sweeny, U. S. A., retired, died at his home in San Diego, Cal.

The State Department has received by cable from Pekin the text of the agreement entered into by the representatives of the powers, and it is believed in Washington that all the governments interested will ratify it.

The Presbyterian committee which examined the returns from the presbyteries concluded that some revision of the creed is demanded, as well as a supplemental statement.

The Senate Military Committee heard arguments for and against the army canteen.

The Naval Appropriation Bill will provide for two battleships and two cruisers.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected by the Gridiron Club.

In a collision between a wild freight and a fast freight on the Atlantic Coast Line at Clifton, Va., Robert Boyd, the fireman, was killed, and Engineer Flipper, of Manchester, had a miraculous escape.

Ex-State Senator Little, of Virginia, who was arrested in Washington on the charge of misappropriating money was brought to Fredericksburg and released on bail.

James Parker, who had served seven years of a thirteen-years' sentence for larceny that he did not commit, was released from the Eastern Penitentiary, in Philadelphia.

The committee of the New York Police Board exonerated the police from responsibility for the race riots in "Hell's Kitchen."

Morris Aarenburg, a lad, pleaded guilty in Philadelphia to the charge of stealing $8837 from Mrs. Margaret A. Beck.

The body of James C. Rockenbaugh was found near Harpers Ferry, W. Va., under circumstances indicating suicide.

A shortage in his accounts of $300 led to the arrest of Reuben H. Weaver, a tax collector of Warrington township, Pa.

The proprietor of a saloon in Fredericksburg, Va., struck W. Eustace Moncure with a billiard cue, fracturing his skull.

Five men were thrown from a hand car on the Berrysburg Railroad, near Philippi, W. Va., and seriously injured.

Miss Annie Cook saved the life of the child of G. F. Bowen at Guyandotte, W. Va., but lost her own in saving so.

Alice O'Donnell, a nursegirl, admitted having killed the child of Mr. and Mrs. James Jones, in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Annie Connell took an ounce of laudanum in Richmond, Va., with suicidal intent, but was saved.

Mr. Frank Roane was found dead in his bed in Lynchburg, Va., from heart disease.

Typhoid fever has broken out among the inmates at Sing Sing, New York.

A movement is on foot in Richmond to redistrict the city. One ward contains one-fourth of the entire population, but its representation and its appropriations are on the basis of the other wards, which contain only half as many people. It is thus hoped in this manner to diminish ward politics.

Count Pietro Alesso, a young Italian nobleman, through his representatives in New York, asked the United States authorities to hunt up his wife, who ran away, and his missing bonds.

Drunken negroes caused considerable excitement by long-continued and indiscriminate discharge of firearms in Greenlawn Cemetery, Newport News. One of the crowd was shot.

The United States Circuit Court in Newark, N. J., appointed a temporary receiver for the Bay State Gas Company. Mr. Addicks is believed to be behind the plaintiffs.

Major John McBride, who commanded the Irish Brigade in the Boer Army, came to New York on the steamer La Bretange and spoke hopefully of the Boer Cause.

Policeman McCormick, of New York, who is 65 years old, was sued for breach of promise by Miss Margaret Lynch. They had been engaged for 21 years.

Governor Lind, of Minnesota, appointed Congressman Charles A. Towne United States Senator to temporarily succeed the late Senator Davis until the state legislature can elect a successor.

Rev. D. E. Stuart, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., was released on the charge of committing a criminal operation on his wife, and rearrested on the charge of forcing her to drink carbolic acid.

Former Train Dispatcher W. S. Grove was acquitted in Philadelphia of the charge of causing the fatal wreck at Hatfield by his criminal negligence.

Frank Lantell, a Baltimore and Ohio towerman, was acquitted in Philadelphia of the charge of causing a fatal wreck by his negligence.

Charles W. Morgan and Claude Turner, brokers, were released on bail in New York on the charge of securing money fraudulently.

Harry S. Sollenberger and Ezra Sheets were sentenced in Philadelphia to three months in prison for killing by faith cure.

TRAIN TELESCOPED.

Bad Crash Due to a Derailed Freight Car at Gray's Ferry.

EIGHTEEN WERE BADLY INJURED.

Peculiar Accident Occurs on the Pennsylvania Railroad--Medical Aid Quickly Summoned--Collision Happened Just Outside of Philadelphia--Passenger Coach Telescoped--Side Torn Away of Several Others.

Philadelphia, Pa. (Special).—Eighteen men and women were badly injured, two perhaps mortally, in a wreck on the Pennsylvania Railroad just south of Gray's Ferry, caused by a freight car of one train jumping the track just as the Washington and New York fast express train was passing and badly damaging seven of the Pullman and passenger coaches.

The train struck the derailed freight cars with considerable force. Hardly two minutes elapsed after the wreck had occurred before ambulances and patrol wagons were dashing through the streets to the scene. The express, which left Washington at 11 o'clock, carried a baggage car in the lead and four Pullmans and five passenger cars. The smoker was the first of the passenger coaches.

The train left Chester at 1.56 p. m., and was near the tunnel at Gray's Ferry, about a mile and a half from the city proper, and was running at a slightly reduced speed, when a freight train going south jumped the track, a wheel on the rear box car of the freight having broken. The box car, diverted from the rails, ran slanting across the roadbed and struck the right hand side of the smoker of the passenger train, which was just then abreast of the feight.

The rear of the box-car hitting the side of the smoker well forward wiped away the solid timbers as though they were so much paint. The whole wall of the passenger coach was torn off, leaving only the seats, many of which were rent and broken. The resistance afforded by the smoker deflected the end of the destructive box-car, so that it merely slid along the side of the second passenger coach until it reached the rear end.

The third passenger coach, every seat of which was occupied, was telescoped. The box-car, by the force of the collision, was raised high in the air, and its base plowed along the roof of the passenger coach, tearing it into splinters for a distance of 15 or 20 feet. When this point was reached the gas-tank burst, and a great volume of gas burst through the passenger coach just as the trains stopped and the box-car fell upon the heads of two dozen people in the six forward seats. In less than an hour all the injured had been cared for, and in 15 minutes more the tracks were clear and traffic was resumed. A new train was made up, and, after the injured had received attention, the express proceeded to its destination.

SECRETARY HAY'S VICTORY.

Chinese Proposals Settled on the Basis He Proposed--Demands Are Now Modified.

Washington (Special). — American diplomacy, it is said here, has averted a world strife over China and insured the preservation of the Empire's integrity if the agreement reached by the foreign Ministers in Pekin is carried out with scrupulousness in detail, as Secretary Hay will insist. The authorities have been greatly encouraged by the exchange of views which has occurred among the powers, but it was not until Wednesday that they felt justified in making known the following important developments which have taken place:

The powers have agreed that it would be injudicious to insist upon demands which China would be compelled to reject and which would make necessary a renewal of military operations.

Under instructions issued by the Governments the Ministers at Pekin at a meeting formulated demands in accordance with views entertained by the United States, Russia, France and Japan and now shared by Great Britain and Germany, which China will accept.

Minister Conger has been instructed to sign the agreement adopted by the Ministers.

PRESIDENT HAS THE AGREEMENT.

Will Not Be Made Public Until All the Powers Have Accepted It.

Washington (Special). — The next important step in the Chinese situation will be the formal presentation to the Chinese plenipotentiaries of the agreement arrived at between the representatives of the powers at Pekin for reparation for the Boxer outages. In just what manner this will be done Mr. Conger has not informed the State Department, although the probability is that the document will be handed to the Chinese by the dean of the diplomatic corps.

As has been stated already, the agreement is simply a statement of the terms upon which the powers will negotiate with China for final settlement, and is laid before the Chinese officials as a matter of form. The negotiations for final settlement will come later, after the Chinese have been given a reasonable opportunity for the consideration of the conditions laid down by the powers.

The complete agreement diciphered from the code is now in the hands of the President. Officials decline to make its text public in advance of the receipt of information that it has been formally accepted by the powers, although the advices which have heretofore come from Mr. Conger leaves no doubt that this will be the case. The essential features of the agreement already have been outlined in the press dispatches.

26 Miners Killed.

Mexico City (Special).—An explosion of dynamite at the mines at San Andres de la Sierra killed or wounded many miners.

At the latest advices 26 dead bodies had been recovered.

Fifteen injured persons, some of whom will die, were taken from the wreckage, and the ruins are thought to contain other victims.

It is not known as yet how the explosion occurred, but nine cases of dynamite blew up at the powder house with an appalling roar, shaking the country for miles around.

STILL CHASING DE WET.

The Foxey Boer Leader Keeps the British Going Right Along.

London (By Cable).—The War Office has received the following dispatch from General Kitchner, from Bloemfontein: "Have just received news from Knox, at Rouxville, that De Wet's force, having failed to force Commassie Bridge, which we held, has trekked northeast, abandoning 500 horses and many carts. His attempt on Cape Colony, therefore, has failed He is being pressed on all sides."

Aliwal, North Cape Colony (By Cable.—General De Wet appears to be in a most dangerous position, and to need all his strategy to extricate his force. With strong British columns on three sides and two swollen rivers barring his front, the British commanders begin to be hopeful that the great chase by four columns, which has been one of the most exciting operations of the war, will result in the capture of De Wet. Definite news of his whereabouts was first received December 2.

The next morning General Knox started in hot pursuit, and Pilcher's and Herbert's columns were detached to making a turning movement. After three hours' march General Knox learned that during the night De Wet had doubled back past the British right, necessitating a complete change of plans. During the night of December 3 General Knox encamped on the Carmel farm, the site of the Boer laager, which had evidently recently and hurriedly moved.

General Knox started again at daylight, hoping to corner De Wet while crossing Karrepoort Drift, but he arrived too late. The British experienced very great difficulty in following De Wet, owing to the rise in the river, but they succeeded in crossing without the loss of a man or a beast. From that time on the pursuit of the Boers was taken up without baggage, the troops being supplied by foragers, enabling them to make more rapid movements and keep in touch with the republicans.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Prices of Commodities Are Generally Steady, and Holiday Trade Brisk at All Points.

New York (Special).—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:—

"Business is progressing along conservative lines. It is without excitement and without great speculative activity, but with a confident undertone which is to be explained largely by the fact that leading concerns in most of the great industries have orders booked to employ their machinery at nearly full capacity during months when curtailment is usual.

"No net reduction in working force has appeared in the last fortnight, and a readjustment of wage schedules in some branches of the steel trade is effected without trouble. Prices of commodities are generally steady, and holiday trade is brisk at all points. The South is particularly cheerful, with cotton firm and the rice crop coming in at very full prices.

"There is no cause for alarm in the small volume of new business at iron and steel centers. With the first sign of higher prices there came forward such a flood of contracts that mills and furnaces booked orders sufficient to keep their full force employed for months. Hence there has come a more quiet condition, with less bidding for products.

"Other forms of finished material are steady, and at most points pig is unchanged, although concessions are made for Bessemer at Pittsburg. Numerous bridges are being erected by the railroads, and a heavy tonnage of structural steel is taken. Other railway supplies are in active demand, with rolling stock urgently sought.

"Aside from a further advance of 2 1-2 cents in men's kip boots and firmness in grain shoes, the market for footwear has quieted down.

"Failures for the week were 287 in the United States, against 221 last year, and twenty-five in Canada against thirty-three last year."

Bradstreets says:—

"Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 3,432,159 bushels, against 2,497,880 alst week, and 5,133,331 in the corresponding week of 1899. Corn, exports for the week aggregate 5,371,377 bushels, against 4,801,030 last week, and 3,815,699 in this week a year ago."

Panic Caused By Explosion.

Richmond, Va. (Special).—A panic, accompanied by very exciting and distressing scenes, was caused at the Virginia Hospital by the explosion of a can of oils and turpentine which were being heated on the kitchen range, in the basement. The interior of the room was immediately a mass of flames and dense, badly smelling smoke filled the entire building. It was impossible to know at once what had happened, and it seemed that the splendid buildings just remodeled and completed were doomed. Patients screamed and filled the hallways in a helpless state, and as many as possible were taken from the building.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Lowell is to have a textile school.

Illinois has 449,317 factory operatives.

New York has a Hebrew bakers' union.

Inman, Ga., is to have a $200,000 cotton mill.

New York's Store Clerks' Union demands a ten-hour day.

The 'Frisco Linemen's Union demands a working day of eight hours, with a wage of $3.

Australians hold a world's record in tea consumption, drinking nearly eight pounds a head yearly.

A course of lectures for journeymen electrical workers has been arranged to be given at the New York Trade School.

The San Francisco stablemen broke the record for initiations last week, conferring the oath of membership upon more than 175 applicants.

Labor men in Vancouver, B. C., are urging the imposition of a heavy tax on male domestic servants, the object being to diminish the employment of Japanese and Chinese.

The St. Louis Whiteners' Union has asked the co-operation of the Central Trades and Labor Union in its fight against a new machine, a sort of sprinkler, which, to a considerable extent, is taking the place of men who have trained a long time to learn the trade.

COTTON MARKET WILD.

The Government Report Starts a Rapid Fluctuation.

PRICES RANGE OVER FIFTY POINTS.

Rumors of a Leak In the Statistical Bureau At Washington Responsible For the Flurry--The Acreage, After Eliminating All Land From Which No Crop Will Be Gathered, Is Estimates at 25,034,734.

New York (Special).—It has been many months since fluctuations on the New York Cotton Exchange have reached 50 points and since speculation has equaled that just recorded.

From the opening to the closing the session was one of great interest. The market opened peaceably enough with prices 3 points higher to 5 points lower and easy as to tone. A pause for bearings and then a drop of some 10 to 12 points occurred under room and outside selling, precipitated by surprisingly large receipts and gloomy English market news. Then came a sharp reaction, which carried prices up with a rush 14 to 17 points on rumors that the Government report was out through a "leak" and was strongly bullish. Shorts lost faith in their position and a number of room traders were sufficiently impressed with the stories to risk the long side.

The close of the first hour saw the market decidedly steady. For the next half hour unimportant variations occurred and business became quite sluggish. But as midday drew near both factions became nervous and fearful that they had overshot the mark. A scamper for safer ground resulted in feverish trading and an erratic movement in values.

The Government report came over the wire promptly and estimated the present crop at 10,100,000 bales from an acreage of 25,034,734, or about the same as estimated on the acreage by Liverpool Cotton Exchange members, while being close to 350,000 bales in excess of local expectations and some 600,000 bales larger than figured by Neill.

Terrific selling immediately set in, and amid unprecedented excitement prices fell vertically 40 to 50 points, there being individual declines of 5 to 20 points at a time before the crash was over. Stop loss orders added to the confusion, which was unavoidable.

Commission houses found it almost impossible to sell cotton, there appearing to be no buyers for a time at any price. But the enormous profits within easy reach tempted shorts to cover and soon a rally was in progress, which steadied the market 12 to 15 points.

For the rest of the day the market was irregular and subject to violent fluctuations and spasms of buying and selling. Near the close a fresh decline grew out of general selling, prompted by fear that the weakness here, the big receipts, the bearish Government report and the easier spot markets would stampede Liverpool and bring about a sensational smash there. At the close the market was steady, with prices net 27 to 39 points lower.

LEAP RESULTS IN DEATH.

Joseph Stark Miscalculates His Distance and Kills Himself.

New York (Special).—Joseph D. Stark, 25 years of age, met a tragic death here in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory. Stark, with a number of others, was participating in an amateur circus, being conducted for the benefit of the regiment. Stark's act was to ride a bicycle up an incline 200 feet long and 35 feet high, and then, dropping the bicycle into a net, jump into a tank of water, 35 feet away. The tank was filled with a copper inset, six feet deep, and in which the water was three feet deep. The tank proper stood nine feet high.

At the opening night of the circus the act was performed successfully by Henry Farrell, Stark's partner. A matinee was given in the afternoon and a large crowd assembled to witness the various feats. Shortly before 5 o'clock Stark mounted his bicycle and peddled it rapidly up the incline. Just before reaching the end of the incline, at the proper place he jumped from the seat and then jumped towards the tank, the bicycle, in the meantime, falling into the net. Instead of falling directly into the center of the tank Stark struck the further edge of it head-first, and then fell into the tank, apparently lifeless. Members of the regiment jumped in and quickly had Stark out of the water, but death had already taken place. His head had been crushed in.

Crushed in Their Bunks.

Sulsun, Cal. (Special).—During a very heavy fog a west-bound freight train collided with a work train of five cars and an engine going east in a deep cut about 600 yards beyond Vanden Station, causing the death of nine workmen and injuries of a more of less serious character to about twenty others. The victims of the disaster were asleep in their bunks in one of the cars of the work train when the trains came together.

Young Churchman in Jail.

Baltimore (Special).—Thomas James Pritchett, a young lawyer and prominent in church circles, was arrested here charged with obtaining money under false pretenses through his "Commercial Savings Bank." Many poor people became depositors. Pritchett, when arraigned, made no defense and was committed for trial in default of bail. He taught Sunday School in Grace Methodist Church.

Bud Rufus Lynched.

Rome, Ga. (Special).—Bud Rufus, the negro who assaulted and fatally wounded Mrs. Joseph White, wife of a farmer living twelve miles from Rome, was caught and lynched here. Rufus was taken from the county officers at midnight by a mob.

Promotion for Cripples.

Washington (Special).—The Attorney General in an opinion in the case of Lieutenant George Mallison, U. S. N., says "there is no reason why an officer, wounded in the service, should not be promoted as well as his fortunate brother, if there are duties in the higher grade which he can satisfactorily perform." When an ensign in 1895 Mallison was struck by a breaking anchor chain and lost a leg. He has since been unable to perform sea duty, but has rendered satisfactory service ashore.

AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

Chairman Ray, of the House Judiciary Committee, suggests a constitutional amendment authorizing Congress to pass laws regulating marriage and divorce.

The minority of the House Ways and Means Committee submitted a report urging a reduction of seventy million dollars in the war taxes.

Mr. Charles A. Towne was sworn in as senator from Minnesota, to succeed the late Senator Davis.

The remains of Colonel Liscum, who was killed in China arrived in Washington.

The Senate spent five hours in executive session considering the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, which carries $24,496,308 was passed by the House after less than 10 minutes' debate.

The House passed the Army Reorganization Bill, with amendments to abolish the canteen and to appoint additional surgeons and establish a dental and a veterinary corps.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House decided by a party vote to report the War Tax Reduction Bill as presented, to take effect immediately on its passage.

The House Committee on Coinage reported favorably the bill for the adoption of the metric system.

A number of amendments were suggested by Senator Frye to the Ship Subsidy Bill.

The House passed the Grout Oleomargarine Bill, which raises the tax on oleomargarine and reduces that on uncolored butter.

The Deep Waterway Commission reported favorably the project to connect the Great Lakes with the Atlantic by a canal.

The House Naval Committee unanimously elected Congressman Foss to be chairman.

Senator Lodge explained in executive session the provisions of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and the amendment proposed by the Foreign Affairs Committee.

In the House Mr. Fitzgerald (Mass.) introduced a bill providing for a government ship to bring Boers to the United States to take advantage of homestead laws.

The War Tax Reduction bill was introduced into the House. It provides for a total annual reduction of $40,000,000. The tax on beer is reduced.

Representative Kitchen (N. C.) introduced a resolution for a constitutional amendment to repeal the Fifteenth Amendment.

Supervising Architect Taylor recommended that half a million be appropriated at the present session of Congress for work on the Baltimore Customhouse.

Brigadier General Eagan, the disgraced commissary general, was restored to duty, and immediately retired on his own application.

Bids were opened by the Secretary of the Navy for the construction of five new battleships and six new cruisers, the total cost to be about fifty million dollars. There were eight bidders.

The President nominated Col. John F. Weston to be commissary general of subsistence, with the rank of brigadier general.

In the Treasury estimates are included $50,000 for new postoffice at Annapolis and $500,000 for new customhouse in Baltimore.

Colonel Lipscum will be accorded a military funeral. Interment will be in Arlington.

Mrs. Mary M'Lean Dead.

Washington (Special).—Mrs. Mary L. McLean, the mother of John R. McLean, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, died here at her residence, of acute heart affection. She had been ill since Friday last, and from the first attack her life was despaired of. At the bedside of Mrs. McLean when the end came were her daughters, Mrs. Dewey and Mrs. Ludlow, the wife of Rear Admiral Ludlow; her son, Mr. John R. McLean, and Admiral Dewey.

The Kentucky Ordered to Manila.

Washington (Special). — Secretary Long cabled instructions to Captain Chester, at Constantinople, to proceed with his ship, the Kentucky, from Smyrna on his interrupted voyage to Manila to replace the Oregon on the Asiatic Station. It cannot be learned officially that the mission debts have been discharged, but it is said that the Kentucky's mission, which was one of courtesy, has been discharged.

The Father of the House.

Washington (Special). — Under a special order adopted at the last session the House devoted Saturday to paying tribute to the memory of the late Representative Alfred C. Harmer, of Pennsylvania. Eulogies were pronounced by Messrs. Bingham (Pa.), Cummings (N. Y.), Grosvenor (Ohio), Adams (Pa.), McCleary (Minn.), White N. C.), McAleer (Pa.), DeArmond (Mo.), Otey (Va.), DeMorrell (Pa.)

United States a World Power.

Berlin (By Cable).—The National Zeitung devoted its first page to a carefully prepared editorial dealing with the United States as a world power. After pointing out the enormous progress, economically and politically, of America in the world's affairs, the editorial declares that in both respects the United States are arrayed against Europe.

American Horses for the Emperor.

Berlin (By cable). — Emperor William will send a special envoy shortly to make a tour of the notable American stock farms, with the view of purchasing saddle and carriage horses for the imperial stables. Hitherto the court has purchased exclusively in Hungary and England.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A blue book issued by the British government on the Cape Colony rebels shows the eagerness of the Cape Dutch to take up arms and the willingness of the border Dutch to join the invaders.

Lord Kitchener reports that the Boers, under General Delarey, attacked a British convoy, killing 15 men and wounding 23. The Boers also suffered considerable loss.

The German press continues to disapprove Emperor William's refusal to receive Kruger, calling it "a grave political mistake."

HIS TRUE WORTH.

Fate threw him a sop in the shape of some pelf,
And straightway the man fell in love with himself;
Grew arrogant, boastful, looked down on mankind;
Imagined, poor fool, he had greatness of mind.

The world paid him homage, its doors opened wide;
He swaggered and strutted, all swelled up with pride;
"The world recognizes my value," said he.
It did—but his value in dollars, you see.

Fate danced him a while on the end of her string;
Then, tired of the sport, she gave him a fling,
And stripped of his tinsel, bereft of his cash,
He fell mid the rubbish—just ev'ryday trash.

—Arthur J. Burdick, in Los Angeles Herald.

In the Chances of War.

BY MARGARET SEYMOUR HALL.

It is not possible to disguise the fact that it was a distinct shock to the family when the heir of all the Van Stuyvens announced his intention of enlisting for the Spanish-American War; not only announced it, but did so with an utter absence of the apologetic preface which ought properly to have accompanied such a betrayal of their hopes. Far otherwise had been their plans for his summer, and closely connected with a Gilded Heiress lately imported on a visit from the Far West. The Heiress had been a schoolmate of his sister's, and her beauty was patent; so, also, were a certain Western vigor and breadth of horizon, which, under other circumstances, might have been viewed with distrust. But this energy was condoned since the gilding was unquestioned; for, truth to tell, this last had in the course of generations been growing as thin and tarnished with the Van Stuyvens as was the gilt of the frames of the old Stuarts and Copleys and Smyberts that looked down upon them from the walls of the dining-room, where the family were assembled at breakfast when the bomb of the son's announcement burst in their midst.

"After all, it is in the line of our traditions," said Honoria Van Stuyven, the eldest daughter, and the embodiment of pride of ancestry, which caused her to shine out resplendent on certain days with golden decorations of patriotic orders; and as she spoke she glanced from the portrait of Governor Jan Van Stuyven on a military charger to the Revolutionary sword of Captain Stephen Van Stuyven, who fell at White Plains.

"But at his years to bear such a burden!" sighed his mother. "The command of a regiment is a terrible responsibility for a young man."

At this moment there became observable a remarkable phenomenon upon the face of the Van Stuyvens' English butler. If the same facial movement had been made by any one less perfectly trained and imperturbable than Simmons Mrs. Van Stuyven would have called it a grin. Even though after a moment she felt sure that her short-sighted eyes had played her false she was conscious of something of the uncomfortable amazement that must have filled the mind of the prophet Balaam when his ass suddenly took a hand in the conversation. For the first time she was vaguely reconciled to the thought that, from motives of economy, she had been obliged to give Simmons his dismissal, and that he was about to be replaced by a maid, a blow which, up to this time, she had found it hard to bear.

"I don't suppose I shall quite enter as a colonel, you know, mother," modestly explained her son. "That position belongs to O'Reilly."

"My dear," said his mother, "what a name! He cannot be a man of any family.'

"He has a wife and seven children," answered her son, provokingly; and here, for the first time, the Gilded Heiress joined in the martial conversation.

"We know who Colonel O'Reilly is in the West," she said. "I don't wonder you want to go with him. He has done some magnificent Indian-fighting, and was raised from the ranks for courage."

Mrs. Van Stuyven shuddered.

"Raised from the ranks! Not a West Point man? How can my son wish to serve under him?"

"But he doesn't seem to look at it quite as you do," insisted the visitor.

"Julius, I regret to say," explained the mother of the errant one, "has never seemed to care as much as we would wish for his line of descent, but the rest of us possess very strongly the pride of ancestry. I suppose you do not have it in the West."

"Yes," said the girl, thoughtfully, "I think we have, though perhaps we do not realize it, and we don't often talk about it. I'm afraid, somehow, people wouldn't like it. But our town was founded by a Swedish miner who came over with nothing but a pick and his two hands to help him. He made lots of money in silver, and he was a real fine man, doing a great deal for the town. We have a statue of him with his pick-axe in his hand, and the family are thought a great deal of."

"I don't think we mean quite the same thing," answered her would-be mother-in-law, with not a little stiffness. "No doubt he was a worthy man, but it was not like the feeling that comes with gentle blood. I do not care to dwell on it, but certainly it must be a satisfaction to know that one's ancestor who first came over was a man of rank and not an ignorant peasant."

"And I suppose he was ever so much wiser and better than the poor laborers, and could do a great deal for the country, and advise them, and set a good example to keep them from going wrong? Yes, that is fine."

The other coughed slightly. There were certain state records not unconnected with bribery, and rather queer dealings with the Indians, upon which she had never cared to dwell at any length.

"Well, not exactly," she admitted. "But he came from a noble house."

"And perhaps it was made so for courage and bravery? I can understand that, too."

The older lady coughed again. It was a well-known fact that the title and lands came into the Van Stuyven family through an ancestor who married a lady of the court of the second Charles, and whose standards were hardly those of the Mayflower Pilgrims.

In the midst of the discussion the heir of the Van Stuyvens departed for the armory. His mother and sisters wept, and the visitor wrung his hand warmly, while for the first time he was conscious of distinct approbation shining in her brown eyes. He, poor lad, had been only too ready to fall head over heels in love with this breezy Western beauty, the belle par excellence of a town where all the girls were belles; and where ten men to each girl was the usual ratio between the sexes. But the visitor had so far shown a pleased interest in everything and everybody save in him for whose sake she had been expressly imported, and he had felt that his case was hopeless.

Perhaps it was not altogether patriotism that had driven him so early to the ranks of Uncle Sam, where, indeed, he was accorded but a scant welcome. Instead of the ready and grateful recognition of his heroism which his mother's mind was picturing, it actually seemed as if there was a doubt as to whether his country wanted him on any terms, even as the most private of privates. The Doctor, a plain sort of fellow whom Van Stuyven wouldn't have voted into his club, put him through a searching physical examination, in the course of which he offered a number of personal remarks that made the subject of them long to punch his head. Van Stuyven heard that his eyes were defective, his knees weak, his chest not broad enough for his height, and after two hours was peremptorily ordered to stand aside to await judgment.

In dejected silence he retired from the examination-room, and heard the Doctor's voice with quite a new ring in its tone, "There's a chest and an arm; I wish I could enlist a regiment like him! Served in the Soudan, did you? Six years? Promoted to corporal? Here, Captain, here's your man! Meant for a sergeant! He'll help drill your raw recruits!" and so on.

Late that afternoon the Van Stuyvens, with their guest, arrived at the armory, prepared to see their pride and hope in all the glory of command. The main body of the building was filled with marching men; at one end the Hospital Corps was going through a drill, at the other men were signaling with little flags of many shapes and colors. The visitors' gallery was thronged with people, some of whom were crying and some clapping, but all were following with their eyes each movement of the men in the hall below.

"But where is Julius?" asked his mother, after her gaze had traveled over each officer in turn. Just then she caught sight of the awkward squad. Her gaze fell first on the corporal. It was, it actually was, Simmons! But it was a new, a transformed Simmons—Simmons in uniform, with a chevron on his arm and a ring of command in his voice as he issued sharp, peremptory orders to—no, it was not possible, it was incredible!

But the Gilded Heiress, with flushed cheeks and dewy eyes, was leaning forward across the balcony, gazing at the poor, dejected recruit going through the manual, and as she turned there was a new light in her face.

"Do you see that?" she said to those beside her. "I did not think he had it in him! I did not believe he was in earnest! I'm proud of him, I am! Yes, Mrs. Van Stuyven, he asked me and I refused him, but I won't again; and if he comes back"—a sudden choke—"he'll find me waiting for him, even if it's for years!"

And that is how Van Stuyven came to win his commission and add another to the list of the family's brave officers. And all his family talked of the Alliance, which, however, was delayed for two years, and then took place in San Francisco, where the transports landed those who were invalided home from the Philippines. But Van Stuyven, whose wife had nursed him back to health and strength, always maintains that he owes it all to Simmons.—Woman's Home Companion.

The Earl of Minto is the present Governor General of Canada. His salary is $50,000 a year.

FIVE REAL ROMANCES.

Good Luck of Poor Girls Who "Caught" Millionaires.

From England come five romances in real life, yet like the fairy tales of childhood days where the Prince married Cinderella and they both lived happily ever afterward. The first story has as heroine a girl who was a weaver in one of the mills near Bradford. The girl decided to go with her family to America. For some years before she left England she had been courted in a sheepish sort of way by a fellow weaver at Bradford. After she went away this boy sweetheart of hers gained promotion. He rose from one grade to another and finally from a buyer became a partner in one of the greatest firms in the world. All this time he had only heard occasionally of the young woman who had gone away from Bradford over seas. But when he was rich and famous he "bethowt" him of "'t mill lassie," and came to America and found her and took her back to old Bradford as his wife. The man is knighted now and his lady lives in a magnificent mansion that is part of a feudal castle, and which has miles of lovely country around it, while the most prosperous of her relatives, except those whom she has helped by her bounty, keep an eating house of the kind that is known in Yorkshire as "the four o' pie and t' two of pudden" order.

A young inventor in Lancashire who worked for many years as an apprentice at £3 a week, devised a machine that in ten years was bringing him in over $400,000 a year in royalties alone, for it was applied to countless industries. The young inventor was entirely changed by his rapid rise to wealth. One day he was in a chemist's shop in his own town, when a pale, pretty nursemaid of about 19 years of age rushed in carrying in her arms a child, the charge of another nursemaid, who, hysterically weeping and wailing, followed behind. The pretty nursemaid had seen the accident befall the charge of the other nurse, and flying to the rescue picked the child up and carried it to the chemist's and worked with it until it had partially recovered and could be taken home. The young inventor was so struck by the incident that he sought out the nurse girl and eventually married her, but not until a few days before her marriage did she know that her future husband was the wealthy inventor.

A millionaire member of Parliament from Lancashire took fashionable rooms in the West End of London. Looking down from his window one day into the courtyard beneath, he noticed an extremely beautiful girl, not much past 20, who was apparently the governess to the children of his landlady. After a time he sought an introduction to the governess, and in a short while the acquaintance had ripened into love, and the marriage followed soon after.

At a popular resort on the south coast of England a young nobleman, the descendant of a long race of bankers, and himself wealthy, fell in love with the young girl who acted as assistant at the village library. They married and the young woman is now in the peerage, although the English paper relates in the most solemn horror that "her parents keep a small shop."

A lady's maid to the wife of a wealthy yachtsman, while on a cruise with her mistress, attracted the attention of a young man who was a guest on board the yacht. The two were married, but on the voyage home the young man died, leaving his widow a fortune. On her next voyage, this time as a widow and in her own yacht, she was left by mistake in a foreign port. While there she met a nobleman of ancient title, and before her sailing master had returned with her yacht, to take her away, the widow was engaged to the nobleman, and the marriage took place soon after the return of the two to England.—Chicago Tribune.

Unexplained Accident on a Battleship.

While the Thunderer, battleship, was on her way from Pembroke dock to Devonport, an accident occurred to her guns, the cause of which is so far unexplained. The vessel left Pembroke about 9 a. m., and when she was off Milford Haven a target was put out for firing practice, the 10-inch breech-loading turret gun being used. A projectile had been placed in one of the guns and the electric current turned on, when there was an explosion quite different from that which usually accompanies the discharge of a projectile. Nothing came out of the gun except a few fragments of the projectile, which were thrown some distance from the ship. The base plate of the projectile was left in the gun, as well as a portion of the frame, and when the plate was afterwards removed the pressure of the gas left in the gun caused a portion of the projectile to be expelled with some force from the breech end of the gun. When the second gun was fired a hole, between two inches and three inches in diameter, was blown through the projectile, the outer part, together with the base plate, being left in the gun. In this case the base plate was separated from the rest of the projectile. Such a thing is believed never to have occurred in any ship before. The only explanation so far suggested is, either that the powder in the projectile was damp, or that there was a quantity of water in the guns. A cast will be made of the inside of each gun, to ascertain whether either has been damaged. So far as can be seen from the outside, both guns are sound.—London Times.

GOT BACK HIS THIMBLE.

The Experience of a Young Milliner With Chicago Highwaymen.

A young man, who, by the way, is a milliner, was caught by highwaymen the other night on his own doorstep. One man held the gun while the other pointed significantly to the young man's pockets. "Give us all you've got!" he demanded gruffly.

Now, the young man made no pretensions to being a hero—he didn't have courage to resist nor even to cry for help. He just put his hands quietly into his pockets and gave up all he had—a silver watch and chain, $7.90, a pearl-handled knife and a gold thimble.

The highwaymen laughed when they saw the thimble and the young man was encouraged by their mirth to plead for it.

"It's a thimble I've had for twenty years and I think a good deal of it. If you could just spare it I would let you have the rest without a care, but it does seem too bad to lose that thimble after all these years. Can't you just let me keep the thimble? I need it in my business—I'm a milliner."

When the highwaymen heard the young man was a milliner they laughed some more. "It seems too good to be true," said one of them.

"But it is," protested the young man, who was very much in earnest.

The tallest of the highwaymen—there is always a tall one—hesitated. "It's too bad to deprive a man of his thimble—shall we do it, Bill?" he asked.

Bill looked carefully up and down the street, to see that no one was coming; he looked, too, at the thimble—hefting it in his hand before he gave final judgment.

"It does seem kind of mean when you've been so generous—we'd be willing to do most anything, and I know how I'd feel in your place. But I'll tell you how it is—we've got to get out of town to-night, and we ain't got quite enough of the good coin. We'd be glad to do it if it wasn't for that, but we've just got to get out of town and there ain't no other way. It's a good thimble and it would bring enough to help us off." He hesitated before adding: "I'll tell you what we'll do, though—We'll drop you a card with the address of the pawnshop where you can find the thimble, and it won't be much trouble for you to get it back."

And the hold-up men did as they agreed and the young man got his thimble out of pawn, much to the astonishment of his friends, who had laughed at him for thinking the promise would be kept.—Chicago Chronicle.

How Foxes Get Rid of Fleas.

By an old hunter and naturalist of local repute a story has been told here confirming as absolutely true and trustworthy the published account, which has had few believers until now, of how foxes rid themselves of fleas. The fox, according to the book narrative, simply backs slowly into a stream of water, with a portion of the pelt of a rabbit in his mouth, after the fox has made a meal of the rabbit. The water drives the fleas first up the fox's legs and then toward his head, and finally out upon the piece of rabbit fur, and then the fox drops the fur and his pests are done for.

The local hunter and naturalist referred to, strange to say, had never heard or read this story when he told of the actions of a fox which he observed the other day in the waters of the Patapsco river. The little animal, he stated, backed into the river slowly, with so much deliberation that he wondered what it meant. It carried something, he did not know what, in its mouth, and dropped the something when out in deep water.

Then the fox hurried away. The object left floated near to the observer, and he hauled it ashore with a stick. Fleas literally swarmed through the object, which was found to be a bit of raw rabbit fur. The observer had a puzzling mystery explained to him. He says his admiration for the shrewdness of the fox grows more and more as he grows older and learns his ways.—Baltimore Sun.

A Model Girl.

A Kansas girl graduate, who deserves a place in the Hall of Fame, was given the time-worn theme, "Beyond the Alps Lies Italy," and produced the following:

"I do not care a cent whether Italy lies beyond the Alps or in Missouri. I do not expect to set the river on fire with my future career. I am glad that I have a good, very good, education, but I am not going to misuse it by writing poetry or essays about the future woman. It will enable me to correct the grammar of any lover I have, should he speak of 'dorgs' in my presence, or say he went 'somewhere.' or 'seen' a man. It will also come handy when I want to figure out how many pounds of soap a woman can get for three dozen eggs at the grocery. So I do not begrudge the time I spent in acquiring it. But my ambitions do not fly so high. I just want to marry a man who can 'lick' anybody of his weight in the township, who can run an 80-acre farm and who has no female relatives to come around and try to boss the ranch. I will agree to cook dinners for him that won't send him to an early grave, and lavish upon him a whole lot of wholesome affection, and see that his razor has not been used to cut broom wire when he wants to shave. In view of all this I do not care if I do get a little rusty on the rule of three and kindred things as the years go by."

The distance from Philadelphia to the Philippine Islands by the shortest route is 11,640 miles.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: A Way Over Jordan — The Lord Will Send a Boat — From the Other Shore It Will Come to Transport the Faithful to Eternal Life.

[Copyright 1900.]

WASHINGTON, D.C.—From an unnoticed incident of olden time Dr. Talmage in this discourse draws some comforting and rapturous lessons. The text is II Samuel xix, 18, "And there went over a ferryboat to carry over the king's household."

Which of the crowd is the king? That short man, sunburnt and in fatigue dress. It is David, the exiled king. He has defeated his enemies and is now going home to resume his palace. Good! I always like to see David come out ahead. But between him and his home there is the celebrated River Jordan, which has to be passed. The king is accompanied to the bank of the river by an aristocratic old gentleman of eighty years, Barzillai by name, who owned a fine country seat at Rogelim. Besides that, David has his family with him. But how shall they get across the river? While they are standing there I see a ferryboat coming from the other side, and as it cuts through the water I see the faces of David and his household brighten up at the thought of so soon getting home. No sooner had the ferryboat struck the shore than David and his family and his old friend Barzillai, from Rogelim, get on board the boat. Either with splashing oars at the side or with one oar sculling at the stern of the boat they leave the eastern bank of the Jordan and start for the western bank.

That western bank is black with crowds of people, who are waving and shouting at the approach of the king and his family. The military are all out. Some of those who have been David's worst enemies now shout until they are hoarse at his return. No sooner had the boat struck the shore on the western side than the earth quakes and the heavens ring with cheers of welcome and congratulation. David and his family and Barzillai from Rogelim step ashore. King David asks his old friend to go with him and live at the palace, but Barzillai apologizes and intimates that he is infirm with age and too deaf to appreciate the music, and has a delicate appetite that would soon be cloyed with luxurious living, and so he begs that David would let him go back to his country seat.

I once heard the father of a President of the United States say that he had just been to Washington to see his son in the White House, and he told me of the wonderful things that occurred there, and of what Daniel Webster said to him, but he declared: "I was glad to get home. There was too much going on there for me." My father, an aged man, made his last visit at my house in Philadelphia, and after the church service was over and we went home some one in the house asked the aged man how he enjoyed the service. "Well, I enjoyed the service, but there were too many people there for me. It troubled my head very much." The fact is that old people do not like excitement. If King David had asked Barzillai thirty years before to go to the palace, the probability is that Barzillai would have gone, but not now. They kiss each other goodbye, a custom among men Oriental, but in vogue yet where two brothers part or an aged father and a son go away from each other never to meet again. No wonder that their lips met as King David and old Barzillai, at the prow of the ferryboat, parted forever.

This River Jordan, in all ages and among all languages, has been the symbol of the boundary line between earth and heaven, yet when, on a former occasion, I preached to you about the Jordanic passage I have no doubt that some of you despondingly said: "The Lord might have divided Jordan for Joshua, but not for poor me." Cheer up! I want to show you that there is a way over Jordan as well as through it. My text says, "And there went over a ferryboat to carry over the king's household."

All our cities are familiar with the ferryboat. It goes from San Francisco to Oakland, and from Liverpool to Birkenhead, and twice every secular day of the week multitudes are on the ferryboats of our great cities, so that you will not need to hunt up a classical dictionary to find out what I mean while I am speaking to you about the passage of David and his family across the River Jordan.

My subject, in the first place, impresses me with the fact that when we cross over from this world to the next the boat will have to come from the other side. The tribe of Judah, we are informed, sent this ferryboat across to get David and his household. I stand on the eastern side of the River Jordan, and I find no shipping at all, but while I am standing there I see a boat plowing through the river, and as I hear the swirl of the waters, and the boat comes to the eastern side of the Jordan, and David and his family and his old friend step on board that boat, I am mightily impressed with the fact that when we cross over from this world to the next the boat will have to come from the opposite shore.

Every day I find people trying to extemporize a way from earth to heaven. They gather up their good works and some sentimental theories, and they make a raft, and they go down. The fact is that skepticism and infidelity never yet helped one man to die. I invite all the ship carpenters of worldly philosophy to come and build one boat that can safely cross this river. I invite them all to unite their skill, and Bolingbroke shall lift the stanchions, and Tyndall shall shape the bowsprit, and Spinoza shall make the maintopgallant braces, and Renan shall go to tacking and wearing and boxing the ship. All together in 10,000 years they will never be able to make a boat that can cross this Jordan. Why was it that Spinoza and Blount and Shaftesbury lost their souls? It was because they tried to cross the stream in a boat of their own construction. What miserable work they made of dying! Diodorus died of mortification because he could not guess a conundrum which had been proposed to him at a public dinner; Zeuxis, the philosopher, died of mirth, laughing at a caricature of an aged woman, a caricature made by his own hand; while another of their company and of their kind died saying: "Most I leave all these beautiful pictures?" and then asked that he might be bolstered up in the bed in his last moments and be shaved and painted and rouged. Of all the unbelievers of all ages not one died well. Some of them sneaked out of life, some blasphemed and raved and tore their bed covers to tatters. This is the way worldly philosophy helps a man to die.

A guide at Niagara Falls said to me, "Do you see that rock down in the rapids?" I said, "Yes." "Well," he said, "some years ago a man got into the rapids and floated down until he came to that rock, and he clutched that and held on. We sent five lifeboats at different times out to him, and they were all broken to splinters. After awhile we got him some food, but he could not eat it. He seemed to have no appetite. He wanted to get ashore, and the poor fellow held on and held on, and, with a shriek louder than the thunder of the cataract, he went over." When a man puts out from the shore of this world on the river of death in a boat of his own construction, he has worse disaster than that—shipwreck, eternal shipwreck.

Blessed be God, there is a boat coming from the other side! Transportation at last for our souls from the other shore; everything about this gospel from the other shore; pardon from the other shore; mercy from the other shore; pity from the other shore; ministry of angels from the other shore; power to work miracles from the other shore; Jesus Christ from the other shore. "This is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptation that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners," and from a foreign shore I see the ferryboat coming, and it rolls with the surges of a Saviour's suffering, but as it strikes the earth the mountains rock and the dead adjust their apparel so that they may be fit to come out. That boat touches the earth, and glorious Thomas Walsh gets into it in his expiring moment, saying: "He has come! He has come! My beloved is mine, and I am His." Good Sarah Wesley got into that boat, and as she shoved off from the shore she cried: "Open the gates!" I bless God that as the boat came from the other shore to take David and his men across so when we are about to die the boat will come from the same direction. God forbid that I should ever trust to anything that starts from this side.

Again, my subject suggests that when we cross over at the last the King will be on board the boat. Ship carpentry in Bible times was in its infancy. The boats were not skillfully made, and I can very easily imagine that the women and children of the king's household might have been nervous about going on that boat, afraid that the oarsman or the helmsman might give out and that the boat might be dashed on the rocks, as sometimes boats were dashed in the Jordan, and then I could have imagined the boat starting and rocking and they crying out, "Oh, we are going to be lost; we are going down!" Not so. The king was on board the boat, and those women and children and all the household of the king knew that every care was taken to have the king, the head of the empire, pass in safety.

Blessed be God that when we leave this world we are not to have a great and perilous enterprise of getting into heaven; not a dangerous Franklin expedition to find the northwest passage among icebergs; only a ferry. That accounts for something you have never been able to understand. You never supposed that very nervous and timid Christian people could be so unexcited and placid in the last hour. The fact is, they were clear down on the bank, and they saw there was nothing to be frightened about, such a short distance—only a ferry. With one ear they heard the funeral psalm in their memory, and with the other ear they heard the song of heavenly salutation. The willows on this side the Jordan and the Lebanon cedars on the other almost interlocked their branches—only a ferry.

My subject also suggests the fact that when we cross over at the last we shall find a solid landing. The ferryboat, as spoken of in my text, means a place to start from and a place to land. David and his people did not find the eastern shore of the Jordan any more solid than the western shore where he landed, and yet to a great many heaven is not a real place. To you heaven is a fog bank in the distance. After the resurrection has come you will have a resurrected foot and something to tread on and a resurrected eye and colors to see with it and a resurrected ear and music to regale it.

Smart men in this day are making a great deal of fun about St. John's materialistic descriptions of heaven. Well, now, my friends, if you will tell me what will be the use of a resurrected body in heaven with nothing to tread on and nothing to hear and nothing to handle and nothing to taste then I will laugh, too.

Are you going to float about in ether forever, swinging about your hands and feet through the air indiscriminately, one moment sweltering in the centre of the sun and the next moment shivering in the mountains of the moon?

That is not my heaven. Dissatisfied with John's materialistic heaven, theological tinkers are trying to patch up a heaven that will do for them at last. I never heard of any heaven I want to go to except St. John's heaven.

I believe I shall hear Mr. Toplady sing yet and Isaac Watts recite hymns and Mozart play. "Oh," you say, "where would you get the organ?" The Lord will provide the organ. Don't you bother about the organ. I believe I shall yet see David with a harp, and I will ask him to sing one of the songs of Zion.

I believe after the resurrection I shall see Massillon, the great French pulpit orator, and I shall hear from his own lips how he felt on that day when he preached the king's funeral sermon and flung his whole audience into a paroxysm of grief and solemnity.

And so you and I will be met at the landing. Our arrival will not be like stepping ashore at Antwerp or Constantinople among a crowd of strangers. It will be among friends, good friends, those who are warm hearted friends, and all their friends. We know people whom we have never seen by hearing somebody talk about them very much. We know them almost as well as if we had seen them.

And do you not suppose that our parents and brothers and sisters and children in heaven have been talking about us all these years and talking to their friends? So that, I suppose, when we cross the river at the last we shall not only be met by all those Christian friends whom we knew on earth, but by all their friends. They will come down to the landing to meet us. Your departed friends love you now more than they ever did.

You will be surprised at the last to find how they know about all the affairs of your life. Why, they are only across the ferry, and the boat is coming this way, and the boat is going that way. I do not know but they have already asked the Lord the day, the hour, the moment when you are coming across, and that they know now, but I do know that you will be met at the landing. The poet Southey said he thought he should know Bishop Heber in heaven by the portraits he had seen of him in London, and Dr. Randolph said he thought he would know William Cowper, the poet, in heaven from the pictures he had seen of him in England, but we will know our departed kindred by the portraits hung in the throne room of our hearts.

On starlight nights you look up—and I suppose it is so with any one who has friends in heaven—on starlight nights you look up, and you cannot help but think of those who have gone, and I suppose they look down and cannot help but think of us. But they have the advantage of us. We know not just where their world of joy is. They know where we are.

But there is a thought that comes over me like an electric shock. Do I belong to the King's household? Mark you, the text says, "And there went over a ferryboat to carry over the king's household," and none but the king's household. Then I ask, Do I belong to the household? Do you? If you do not, come to-day and be adopted into that household. "Oh," says some soul here, "I do not know whether the King wants me." He does; He does. Hear the voice from the throne, "I will be a father to them, and they shall be My sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty." "Him that cometh unto Me," Christ says, "I will in nowise cast out." Come into the King's household. Sit down at the King's table. Come in and take your apparel from the King's wardrobe, even the wedding garment of Christ's righteousness. Come in and inherit the King's wealth. Come in and cross in the King's ferryboat.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

S. W. SMITH, ... Editor and Proprietor.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS., Dec. 13.

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one dollar per year in advance.

OLD SUBSCRIBERS can pay One Dollar any time during 1900 and get the paper for one year beginning July 1, 1900.

OLD SUBSCRIBERS whose subscriptions are paid in advance of July 1st, 1900, will get the same credit as though the paper had not changed hands.

FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS the Reporter will be sent to NEW SUBSCRIBERS from now until January 1st.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

Such a trifle as a suit for libel does not scare the Hon. John Wanamaker. He declares on the witness stand that he believes his statements concerning State Superintendent of Printing Robinson to be true. This is heaping insult on insult and Robinson ought to have moved to amend his complaint so as to increase the damages.

FREE SPEECH VINDICATED.

The slander suit for damages to the extent of $25,000 brought by ex-State Printer Robinson against Mr. John Wanamaker, because of allegations in a political speech made in 1898 in Dauphin county by Mr. John Wanamaker, was abruptly terminated. Judge Wilson, who had denied a motion for non-suit, after a night's reflection granted the motion.

It is pretty well settled law in Pennsylvania that public criticism of public officials which does not involve intentional or malicious misstatement of fact is not libelous. The right of free speech and of a free press would be valueless immunities if the spoken and written criticisms of the public acts of public officials and of the character and fitness of candidates for official position should bring their authors within the peril of the penal statutes.

Judge Wilson, of Beaver county, did himself great credit by reversing himself. It will be a sad day for Pennsylvania when the Bill of Rights can be set aside on the complaint of any person who deems himself injured by free and fair discussion of matter of rightfull public interest.

Bids for the construction of five battleships and six armored cruisers were opened at the Navy Department Friday. The battleships are to be known as Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Virginia and Rhode Island and the cruisers as West Virginia, Nebraska, California, Maryland, Colorado and South Dakota.

CONGRESS AND THE PHILIPPINES.

President McKinley devotes several thousand words of his message to the Philippines, but it is to be regretted that he gives us no definite formulation of the policy to be pursued in fixing the final status of the islands. The President says that in the absence of any contrary expression of the will of Congress, he has used his authority to uphold the sovereignty of the United States, and he declares that our forces have successfully controlled the greater part of the islands, overcome the organized forces of the insurgents and "carried order and administrative regularity to all quarters." And then comes the assertion that in the spring of this year "the effective opposition of the dissatisfied Tagals to the authority of the United States was virtually ended."

But until Congress shall decide what is to be done with the Philippines, the war which was ended so successfully and beneficently last spring is to go on, and from 45,000 to 60,000 soldiers will be needed to prevent the Filipinos from forgetting that they "are under our fostering care" and under the flag which is the revered symbol of liberty, enlightenment and progress. Therefore the President asks for authority to maintain an army of 100,000 men.

The President having passed the responsibility for settlement of the Philippine question up to Congress, it is to be wished that Congress would so deal with the islands that 60,000 bayonets should not be required to demonstrate to the inhabitants the justice, the generosity and benevolence of our intentions toward them.

Forcible annexation is an expensive operation, and the profits are not discernible. It costs more in dollars than the islands are worth, not to speak of priceless lives. The business sense of the country must condemn as an unprofitable investment the expenditure of hundreds of millions to obtain by force the trade advantages which we could secure by amicable agreement, and the nation's sense of justice is offended by the policy which seeks to inculcate reverence for the symbol of liberty by shooting it into the hearts of a people with Krag-Jorgensen bullets.

The difference between Sir Thomas Lipton, recent manipulator of a corner in pork, and George Phillips, who has had possession of most of the November corn in sight, is that Sir Thomas claimed the pork corner was the result of natural conditions, whereas Phillips frankly admits he cornered corn to make money.

Aaronsburg.

Rev. Gerhart's wife has gone to Philadelphia to visit her father and brothers, and during her absence the carpenters are busy making repairs about the premises and will take the water into the kitchen.

Mrs. Ezra Burd, of Coburn, came to see her mother, Mrs. Swabb, last Thursday and in the evening took sick. She had a bad hemorrhage of the stomach, which left her in a very weak condition. She is, however, slowly improving.

Nelson Wert moved his family over to "Cassler's." He is now more conveniently situated, near to the mountain school which he teaches.

That prince of good fellows, Theodore Hosterman, remembered 'Squire Rote rather handsomely by sending him a nice lot of game. Theodore is a busy man, and yet with all, he finds time for a little recreation with his dogs and gun, and when successful in making a bag does not forget his friends. The old Squire rather seems to be in luck; Harry Wilkinson, of Mifflinburg, having presented him with a trio of beautiful Partridge Cochins, both pullets having commenced to lay.

The fire at Poe Mills was seen by a number of persons just at day break and among all there was not one who could locate it, all supposed it to be much nearer, at the farthest in the neighborhood of Pine Creek.

SYMPATHY FOR DEER.

Mr. Barger Believes the Short Hunting Season Hazardous to Deer Life.

EDITOR REPORTER:—I will give you some hunting news from this section, also what I think about the protection of our deer under the present game law. There have been fifty-four deer killed within a radius of five miles of Kulp's camp. The deer I believe, have been almost wiped out of existence in this section. If we would have deer remain they must have better protection, or in a very few years the beautiful Pennsylvania deer will be a thing of the past. There are more deer killed now than there were when the hunting season lasted three months, and for this reason. There are only thirty days in which deer may be legally killed. The hunters all come at once—the mountains are swarming with them—and a deer once raised can hardly escape from being shot down. If it gets away from one party, it runs into another. I wish the Legislature could be induced to stop hunting altogether for five years, or make the season in the month of October instead of November. If there is not something done the Pennsylvania deer will soon be extinct. Very respectfully yours,

Milroy, Pa. M. J. BARGER.

When the stomach is tired out it must have rest, but we can't live without food. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure "digests what you eat" so that you can eat all the good food you want while it is restoring the digestive organs to health. It is the only preparation that digests all kinds of food. J. D. Murray.

"The Atlanta Special"

The route of the "Atlanta Special" is via the Seaboard Air Line Railway, "Florida and West India Short Line," with through Pullman drawing room and buffet sleeping cars from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Richmond to Athens and Atlanta, where direct connections are made in Union Depot for Montgomery, Macon, New Orleans and all points Southwest. Trains arrive and depart at Pennsylvania Railroad stations. For further information call on or address W. C. Shoemaker, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 1206 Broadway, New York; C. L. Longsdorf, New England Passenger Agent, 306 Washington street, Boston, Mass.; W. M. McConnell, General Agent, 1433 New York avenue, Washington, D. C., or the General Passenger Agent at Portsmouth, Va.

E. ST. JOHN, V.—P.& G. M. L. S. ALLEN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Help is needed at once when a person's life is in danger. A neglected cough or cold may soon become serious and should be stopped at once. One Minute Cough Cure quickly cures coughs and colds and the worst cases of croup, bronchitis, grippe and other throat and lung trouble. J. D. Murray.

Ministers Must Pay Full Fare.

A resolution was passed by the Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Lehigh Valley, New York Central, Central of New Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading, West Shore, Erie, New York, Ontario and Western, Chesapeake and Ohio railroad committees under which the reduced rates hertoforee given to clergymen, members of the Salvation Army, missionaries and members of religious orders were withdrawn, to take effect Jan. 1, 1901.

Many persons have had the experience of Mr. Peter Sherman, of North Stratford, N. H., who says, for years I suffered torture from chronic indigestion, but Kodol Dyspepsia Cure made a well man of me. It digests what you eat and is a certain cure for dyspepsia and every form of stomach trouble. It gives relief at once even in the worst cases, and can't help but do you good. J. D. Murray.

GEN. WILSON'S NEW WORK.

The Veteran Soldier a Member of the Chinese Commission.

It is proposed to send General James H. Wilson abroad as a member of the Chinese commission. He is certainly fitted for this by training and observation. General Wilson was graduated from West Point in 1866, and was assigned to the topographical engineers. He distinguished himself on the

Photo by Pach Bros., New York.
GENERAL JAMES H. WILSON.

battlefield and after being rapidly promoted through many grades was breveted major general "for gallant and meritorious service during the war."

He participated in various engagements and commanded in the assault and capture of Selma and Montgomery, Ala., Columbus and Macon, Ga., and in the capture of Jefferson Davis.

CROWN OR MAN.

Archduchess Stephanie's Choice and What It Cost Her.

It would appear that not only in ordinary society, but even in royal circles, a woman may be so snubbed as to make her position untenable. This is what happened to the Archduchess Stephanie of Austria on the occasion of her recent visit to London. She suffered such mortification that it is doubtful if she will ever go there again. Partly through misfortune and partly

Photo from Christian Herald.
CROWN PRINCESS STEPHANIE.

through her own fault she has fallen so much below her former position that most of her royal relatives have refused to recognize her.

She was the petted daughter of the king of Belgium, who loved her so devotedly that he utterly spoiled her. Every wish of hers was gratified, no one was allowed to oppse her slightest desire, and at 15 she practically ruled Belgium. Then came her brilliant wedding to the Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria. That was 20 years ago, and it is still remembered what a sensation the beautiful bride created.

Young, rich and the prospective queen of Austria, it seemed as if she had nothing left to desire. She was the most talked about woman on the continent and probably one of the most envied. Soon, however, it began to be rumored that the young couple did not get on happily, and shortly after the birth of their daughter they agreed to separate. Thanks to friends, the quarrel was patched up sufficiently so that they continued to live together under the same roof, although when away from the public eye their relations were those of utter strangers. The mysterious death of Rudolph put an end to this painful pretense.

And now here comes the sequel to this romantic career. A year ago she fell in love with Count Lonyai and six months ago was quietly married to him. The aged emperor was indignant and at once disinherited her, taking away all her palaces. She lives now very quietly on the count's estate, just outside of Vienna. Her most influential friends have deserted her, and only a short time ago the Prince and Princess of Wales refused to invite her to court. It is not often that a woman gives up all chances of a throne for a man. In accepting the count Stephanie destroyed the last vestige of hope.

Salona has a number of cases of diphtheria.

Clean Linen.

Nothing is more suggestive of the gentleman than clean linen. Give your shirts, cuffs and collars to Wm. McCoy Wolf and have them laundered at the Bellefonte Steam Laundry.

If you would have an appetite like a bear and a relish for your meals take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They correct disorders of the stomach and regulate the liver and bowels. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at Mrs. J. W. Keller's, Linden Hall; J. F. Smith's, Centre Hall.

Outwitted a Detective.

Charles Snyder, of Beech Creek township, Clinton county, shot and killed a deer out of season, and hearing that a detective would cause his arrest, one of his friends forestalled the detective and entered suit. This gave his friend one-half of the $25 fine for making information, which was paid back to Snyder. Snyder's deer thus cost him twelve dollars and a half instead of twenty-five.

Give Deer a Chance.

M. J. Barger in a communication from Milroy gives good reasons for a change in the game laws relative to killing deer. The short season deer hunting is permitted, instead of affording protection to the beautiful, innocent animal operates in the reverse manner. The mountains are virtually policed with hunters, and the only protection the deer has is to flee to the valleys as was demonstrated in a number of instances during the hunting season just past. Under such regulations which compels a deer to face a double barreled gun every five hundred yards of run, the true sportsman can find little pleasure in bringing down the game. Give the deer a chance.

The Iowa and Philadelphia sailed for South American waters on an unknown mission.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of John Cummings, late of Potter township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

REBECCA CUMMINGS,
A. J. CUMMINGS,
Administrators.
WM. GROH RUNKLE, Attorney, Bellefonte, Pa.
Linden Hall, Pa.
oct11

ESTRAY.—Came to the residence of the undersigned, one-half mile east of Linden Hall, during October, 1900, eight head of sheep, seven ewes, one buck. The owner is requested to prove property, pay costs and remove the same, or disposition will be made according to law. LUTHER ROYER,
29 Nov 3t. Linden Hall, Pa.

NOTICE—TRANSFER OF LICENSE. Notice is hereby given that Edwin Ruhl has applied to the court for the tavern license of D. H. Ruhl at Spring Mills, Gregg township, to be transferred to him. M I GARDNER, Clerk.

BUSINESS STAND FOR SALE OR RENT.—The undersigned offers for sale or rent his grain house and coal sheds at Centre Hall railroad station. This is a splendid location and the stand has a good established trade. The building is in good condition.

Also—Two good dwelling houses; well located; comfortable and convenient for living.

Also—A vacant building lot desirably situated.

Also—The property at Colyer, Pa., known as the Colyer homestead, comprised of store room and dwelling house

These properties will be sold cheap or rented at very reasonable rates. WM. COLYER,
Centre Hall, Pa.

Executor's sale of timber land.—There will be offered at public sale at Centre Hall,

FRIDAY, DEC. 21,

At 2 p. m the following described tract of timberland, known as the Sparr tract, situated in Harris township, one mile east of Boalsburg, on the north side of Tussey mountain, containing

50 ACRES

more or less, bounded on the north by lands of Henry Reitz, east by lands of David Sparr's estate, south and west by lands of Henry Reitz This tract is timbered with heavy oak and chestnut, and is easy of access being located 1½ miles from Linden Hall R. R. station. Terms made known on day of sale.

G. M. BOAL,
Ex'r of Margaret and Nancy Sparr.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has leased the gravel bank and sand pit on the turnpike west of town, and that all contracts for material taken therefrom must be made with the same.

GERTRUDE FLORAY.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A jet black mare, five years old; sound in every way; a good, trusty roadster, for sale. FRANK KAUP,
dec6-3t Boalsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—A good parlor coal stove, double heater. Inquire at this office.

WANTS.

WANTED.—By John Smith, Spring Mills, a black mare, good action, 5 or 6 years old, weight 1100.

AGENTS WANTED.—Agents are wanted in every town in Centre county to sell "The Church Member," by S. H. Deitzel, Ph. D., the author, Cavetown, Md. The book is dedicated to Rev. W. H. Grob formerly of Boalsburg, and will find ready sale. Price fifty cents

YOUNG MEN WANTED, WITH FAIR EDUcation and good character, to learn Telegraphy, Railroad Accounting, and Type writing. This is endorsed by all leading railway companies as the only perfect and reliable institution of its kind. All our graduates are assisted to positions. Ladies also admitted. Write for free catalog. Fall term opens August 15th.

GLOBE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,
206m Lexington, Ky.

WANTED, AGENTS.

To sell our Teas, Coffees, Spices and Baking Powder to consumers. Liberal commission paid. Address, GRAND UNION TEA CO.,
j44 35 N. 3rd Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Livery . . . .

. . . . . D. A. BOOZER

Centre Hall, Pa. - - -

All kinds of Job Work Done at the Reporter office.

A Familiar Calendar.

The 1901 edition of the Columbia desk calendar is being distributed by the American Bicycle Co., Columbia Sales Department, Hartford, Conn. It will be sent to any address upon receipt of five 2-cent stamps. This unique, useful compilation has been issued annually for the last sixteen years and it has come to be regarded as an indispensable article in many business offices and homes.

How to Cure Croup.

Mr. R. Gray, who lives near Amenia, Duchess county, N. Y., says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best medicine I have ever used. It is a fine children's remedy for croup and never fails to cure." When given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough has developed, it will prevent the attack. This should be borne in mind and a bottle of the Cough Remedy kept at hand ready for instant use as soon as these symptoms appear. For sale by Mrs. J. W. Keller, Linden Hall; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

A thing of Beauty.

One of the daintiest pictures possible to imagine will be given free to every reader of the great "Philadelphia Sunday Press" next Sunday, December 16. It is the second of great paintings which are being issued by "The Sunday Press," and is certain to create a sensation. The beauty of the subject and coloring render this picture peculiarly attractive. It will be well to order next "Sunday's Press" to-day.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	70
Rye	45
Corn	50
New Oats	25
Barley	35

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	24
Eggs	22
Lard	6
Potatoes	45

SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

Wheat	70
Corn	50
Oats	28
Rye	45
Barley	40

LINDEN HALL MARKET.

Corrected weekly by J. H. Ross.

Wheat, red	70
Wheat, white	70
Corn ears	40
Shelled Corn	50
Rye	40
Oats, new	25
Barley	30
New Potatoes	40
Eggs	17
Butter	20

PENN'S VALLEY PRODUCE CO.

Eggs 22 Butter 22

CELERY KING

NATURE'S CURE

TRADE MARK

It Makes Restful Sleep.

Sleeplessness almost invariably accompanies constipation and its manifold attendant evils—nervous disorders, indigestion, headache, loss of appetite, etc. To attempt to induce sleep by opiates is a serious mistake, for the brain is only benumbed and the body suffers. Celery King removes the cause of wakefulness by its soothing effect on the nerves and on the stomach and bowels.

Celery King cures Constipation and Nerve, Stomach, Liver and Kidney diseases. 25

Sold by J. F. Smith, Centre Hall; F. E. Wieland Linden Hall; G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

Spring Mills, Pa.

November 26, 1900.

P. V. S. STORE.

Put your good time, your good money and your good business experience against my shoes and you will have a combination that will sweep everything before it. This is a plain, blunt fact that no one dare dispute.

My line of Leggins and Over-Gaiters is complete, and prices to command your patronage.

Dolge's Romeos in all colors too nice to mention.

Velvet and Plush Slippers, so soft and easy.

Rubbers, such as Lamberville and Mishwaka, Snag-Felts and Overs at special prices.

Orders filled by 'phone.

Do not forget us for Xmas Presents.

C. A. KRAPE.

Good News Again

Centre Hall is the high-point along the Lewisburg and Tyrone R. R. by 500 feet and that is why it required

Over Two Car Loads of Furniture, Wall Paper, Blinds, etc.,

To fill our spring orders. Prices are way down.

J. S. DAUBERMAN,

146m CENTRE HALL.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 25, 1900.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

7.32 a. m.—Train 61. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.45 a. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 11.55 p. m., Washington 1.00 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 39 Daily for Sunbury Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Renovo, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 12, Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p m., New York, 9.39 p. m. Baltimore, 6.00 p. m. Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32, Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 2.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.11 p. m.—Train 6, Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m. New York at 7.13 a. m., Baltimore, 2.30 a. m., Washington, 4.05 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

WESTWARD.

5.33 a. m.—Train 3, (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie

10.00 a. m.—Train 31, (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 61, Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.15 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

8.57 p. m.—Train 67. Weekdays for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

9.10 p. m.—Train 9 Sunday only, for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.25 a m, Baltimore 4.50 a m, Harrisburg 7.55 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10.00 a m.

Train 61 leaves Philadelphia 8.40 a m, Washington 7.45 a m, Baltimore, 8.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.55 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 1.25 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 11.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.06 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 67 leaves New York 1.55 p. m. Philadelphia 4.25 p m, Washington 8.30 p m, Baltimore 4.35 p m. daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p m. (week days) arriving at Montandon 8.57 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington.

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.55 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.41 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.32 a m, with through Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 221, Sunday only, leaves New York 1.55 p. m., Philadelphia 4.30 p. m., Washington 8.30 p. m., Baltimore 4.35 p. m., arriving at Montandon 9.10 p. m.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	Westward. A. M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	Eastward. P M
1 38	5 50	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 00	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 08	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 12	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 20	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 02	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 09	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 01	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 00	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 58	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.18 a. m., 9.45 a m, 1.15 5.20 and 8.00 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.25, 9.30 a. m, 10.03 a. m. 5.05, 8.08 p m, and 5.15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.01 a m and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.30 a. m., 10.03 a.m. and 5.04 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down No. 1	No 3	No 5	Nov. 21, 1900.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p. m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
7 10	12 40	6 30	..BELLEF'NTE..	9 02	5 10	9 40
7 22	2 52	6 42	.....Nigh.....	8 49	4 57	9 27
7 28	2 58	6 48	.....Zion.....	8 43	4 51	9 21
7 33	3 03	6 53	...Hecla Park...	8 38	4 46	9 16
7 35	3 05	6 55	.....Dunkles.....	8 36	4 44	9 14
7 39	3 09	6 59	..BUBBLESB'G..	8 32	4 40	9 10
7 43	3 1	7 03	...Snydertown...	8 28	4 36	9 06
7 46	3 16	7 06	.....Nittany.....	8 25	4 33	9 03
7 48	3 18	7 09	.....Huston.....	8 22	4 30	9 00
7 51	3 21	7 12	.....LAMAR.....	8 19	4 27	8 57
7 53	3 23	7 15	...Clintondale...	8 16	4 24	8 54
7 57	3 27	7 19	..Krider's S'n g..	8 12	4 19	8 49
8 02	3 32	7 24	...Mackeyville...	8 06	4 13	8 43
8 08	3 38	7 30	..Cedar Springs..	7 59	4 07	8 37
8 10	3 40	7 32	.....Salona.....	7 57	4 05	8 35
8 15	3 45	7 37	.MILL HALL..	7 52	4 00	8 30
11 45	8 15		.....Jersey Shore.....	3 25		7 55
12 20	8 45		Arr. Wm'PORT Lve	2 50		7 21
12 34	11 59		Lve Wm'PORT Arr.	2 30		6 55
8 29	7 09		PHILA.....	8 36		11 36
			.....Atlantic City.....			
			.....NEW YORK..... (Via Tamequa.)			
10 40	9 30		.....NEW YORK..... (Via Phila.)	4 30		9 00
p. m	a. m.		Arr Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. 6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 20 p m and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.35 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 122	8	22	STATIONS.	WESTWARD 12	7	11
PM	PM	AM	Ar, Lv.	A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	.....Bellefonte.....	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	.....Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	..... Morris.....	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 33	.....Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	.....Hunters.....	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	.....Fillmore.....	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	.....Brisly.....	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	.....Waddle.....	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	....Scotia Crossing....	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 46	12 26	8 07	.....Krumrine.....	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 39	12 24	8 04	.....Struble.....	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	.....Int.....	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	.....State College.....	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

Letter and note heads, bill heads, statements, with all lines of office stationery, neatly and cheaply done at the Reporter printing house.